THE [NUMB. 847.] South-

Carolina Gazette.

From MONDAY *July* 30th, to MONDAY *Auguſt* 6th, 1750.

EUTAW SPRING, *July* 24th, 1750.

And *he was learned in all the Wiſdom* of the *Egyptians*, and was mighty in Words and in Deeds.

ACTS AP. *Ch.* 7.

Mr. *Timothy*,

IT gave great pleaſure to your Readers, to find by your paper of the 23d of *April* laſt, that ſo laudable an undertaking was ſet on foot, as laying a foundation for a PUBLIC LIBRARY, for the uſe and benefit of the good people of this province; and that ſo noble a ſpirit ſeemed to prevail with the *generous undertakers*, as to extend their *firſt* views ſo far, as to the erecting an *ACADEMY*, for the future education and inſtruction of youth: Than which, *they* cannot give any greater proof of a truly benevolent ſpirit towards *their* fellow-ſubjects, nor of the higheſt love to their country, if it be true, as it undoubtedly is, that "*Education* inlarges and improves our underſtandings; refines and "civilizes our natures, and makes us better men and better chri-"ſtians," unleſs it be the *actual* exertion of thoſe godlike diſpoſitions by facts, and carrying into execution what *they* have ſo wiſely, ſo generouſly, and ſo diſintereſtedly planned: Diſintereſtedly, becauſe chiefly for poſterity have they planned the great deſign of raiſing an ACADEMY, for the inſtruction of youth in all the liberal arts and ſciences.

As a native of *Carolina* my pleaſure was truly great, to ſee ſo good a foundation laid, for what is ſo neceſſary for cultivating the minds and improving the underſtandings of our youth, and thereby making them not only capable of greater happineſs to themſelves, but rendering them far more uſeful and worthy members of the common-wealth; I was therefore in hopes, that ſome of the more learned and worthy members of your ſociety, would have favour'd us with a paper or two in your *Gazette*, to ſhew to my countrymen in general, "the happineſs and advantages of a *liberal* "and *virtuous Education*," who cannot, from the circumſtances of this infant colony, be ſuppoſed to be ſo fully acquainted therewith as they ought,) in order to excite a juſt emulation between them and ſome of our neighbouring colonies, who have glorioufly taken the lead, in the generous work of building up men, men of letters, men of reaſon, religion and virtue; thereby advancing the happineſs of individuals in particular, and the good of ſociety in general. For, is it poſſible to hear, of what is doing at preſent in ſome of our *Northern* colonies for attaining theſe great and deſirable ends; by the *truly noble* PHILADELPHIANS, for inſtance, in particular, among whom ſuch a ſpirit is now glorioufly triumphant as would do honour, all circumſtances conſidered, to any like number of men, in the politeſt of the antient ſtates of *Greece*, in their politeſt ages. Can we hear, for example, of ſingle gentlemen, natives of the city of *Philadelphia*, ſubſcribing the whole profits of particular branches of a very beneficial trade for 10 years paſt, amounting to ſeveral hundred pounds per annum, and of others making donations of houſes, lands and tenements; and of others purchaſing the great building, originally deſigned for Mr. *Whitefield* to preach in, and turning it into a PUBLIC LIBRARY, and fitting it up for *public Schools* and *Seminaries* of *Learning*, and not be fired with the truly great examples? Is it poſſible, on the bare recital, not to have a generous emulation raiſed in our breaſts, to contribute what is in our power, to effect ſo good, ſo neceſſary a purpoſe among ourſelves, as ſtrengthening the foundations of all the virtues, by a *liberal* and generous *Education*? Would to God, ſo laudable a ſpirit had taken place in this province in the laſt century! Then had not ſo many of my contemporaries had the juſt reaſon they now have, to be ſo backward in appearing in the public affairs of their country, or ſo fearful of entering into the open and polite converſations of the learned and more civilized *Europeans*, who have favoured us with their reſidence here ſince this century began. But, ſince we can only deplore, not remedy, what is paſſed, let us better provide for the future, in contributing all we can to encourage and promote *Learning*, as the beſt foundation of virtue and religion among us. Not that a man may not be both virtuous and religious without the learning of the ſchools, but from the inſtances hereafter to be produced, it will be apparent, that there is a far greater probability of mens falling below the brutes in vice and barbarity for want of *Education*, than of their being virtuous or religious without it. Hence will appear the neceſſity of ſomething's being done to ſtimulate my countrymen to follow the great examples of our neighbours of *Philadelphia*: it has roused me I confeſs, Mr. *Timothy*, from the *Swamps of* SANTEE, to do, what I was in great hopes ſome of your learned members in the metropolis would have done, to raiſe a like laudable ſpirit in *Carolina*, now that the difficulties and dangers of ſettling a new colony in a howling deſart, ſurrounded with rude and barbarous *Indians*, which we and our fathers in the firſt ſettlement of this province had to contend with, are happily over, and that this province, thro' the aid of the *Almighty*, is brought to ſuch a ſtate of proſperity as the moſt ſanguine of our firſt ſettlers dared not to wiſh, or did ever expect, and excite our preſent inhabitants to put to their hands and firmly reſolve to do all in their power, to forward, ſupport and eſtabliſh the great and good deſigns of the LIBRARY SOCIETY of this province, particularly in thoſe branches of it, which more immediately relate to the providing for our youth *a virtuous and ingenuous Education*. For this purpoſe, give me leave to enumerate, from the beſt authorities "What the benefits of a *good Edu-*"*cation* are to each man apart;" and then to inquire into "the "effects of *ſuch Education*, in regard to ſociety."

And as to the firſt of theſe; "If to have our underſtandings in-"larged and improved; if to have our manners form'd and direc-"ted; if to have our wild and irregular paſſions and inclinations "tamed and ſubdued; if to have our very natures, corrupt and "degenerate, as ſome affect to think them, refined and civilized, "be happy, be beneficial, then is *Education*, under the bleſſing "of God, productive of all this happineſs, of all theſe benefits."

1ſt. EDUCATION inlarges and improves our underſtandings. If it be true, that the mind of man is, in its primitive ſtate, like a ſheet of white paper void of all characters, without any ideas; if there be nothing we can affirm to be born with us; no original principles, no native fundamental truths, to build our future knowledge upon: The inquiry will naturally be, how comes the mind then to be ſo well furniſhed, whence has it that vaſt ſtore, with which it is inriched? From what ſource does it derive all the materials of reaſon and knowledge? We are anſwered, from *Experience, from* that does all our knowledge ultimately derive itſelf: But, with ſubmiſſion, it might have been more properly ſaid *from Education*, without which our own private, unaſſiſted experience or obſervations, will be found to make but few and inconſiderable advances towards the improving and cultivating our minds. To confirm this, conſider but the ſtate of ſome of the barbarous nations, *Creeks*, *Cherokees*, *Chickaſaws* and *Chactaws*, known to, and now ſurrounding, us: How abſurd are moſt of their notions; how groſs their conceptions; how ſtupidly unthinking and improvident in the moſt ordinary concerns of life? How deplorable, how almoſt incredible their ignorance in truths the moſt obvious, the moſt neceſſary? How unacquainted with, and unexperienced in every moſt uſeful art and ſcience? But, not to go ſo far from home, there are, I fear, to be found among ourſelves, among the untaught

and uninſtructed among us, and too many ſuch there are, ſeveral whoſe notions are ſo low, groveling and unworthy, in affairs of the laſt importance to them, that they ſeem to have very little title to be of the ſpecies, beſides the outward ſhape and features. Yet theſe are men too, born with the ſame minds, ſenſes, faculties and capacities with the reſt of mankind; but the difference is, they have not been *taught*, to make the ſame uſe of the powers with which they are furniſhed, or to employ them in the ſame manner towards the diſcovery of thoſe truths for which they are fitted. To ſay all in one word, they have not had the benefit of a *liberal Education*, which chiefly diſtinguiſhes one man from another, and makes us be as much (or more) ſuperior to *ſome* of our fellow-creatures, as *they* are to the beaſts which have no underſtanding.

Our minds require the aſſiſtance of ſome guide to ripen us into reaſon and reflection; to point out to us the way to knowledge; to draw out to view thoſe latent excellencies and perfections which (as is often the caſe) come to the truth, but, for want of the proper helps, there is not ſtrength to bring forth. To execute this important charge, and to conduct our dawning reaſon, is the work and labour of *Education*. By the benefit of this we are, as it were, born again into a new and rational life; we diſcover new objects; we acquire new ideas: We are taught to be no longer contented to live a life of ſenſation only (the life of brutes who never look beyond what is preſent to their ſenſes) but to carry and extend our views into paſt and future; to look into the cauſes, connexions and conſequences of things; to diſtinguiſh, compare, inlarge and methodize our ideas, and perform the other operations of rational beings. By the help of that, we are aſſiſted and inſtructed to draw daily, freſh matter for our improvement and advancement in wiſdom and knowledge, from thoſe inexhauſted ſprings of ſound literature, thoſe original ſources of all ſcience, the great models of antiquity, who ſtill live and converſe with us in their works; and by whoſe wiſe precepts, noble ſentiments, judicious reflections and juſt reaſonings (added to the ſkill and diligence of thoſe teachers and guides to whoſe care and inſpection our youth is committed) we are enabled to go from ſtrength to ſtrength, we ariſe from one attainment to another, 'till at laſt nothing remains unattempted by us, nothing eſcapes the ſearch of our buſy and unbounded minds.

Next, *Education* forms and directs our manners. As the moſt churliſh barren ſoil, by culture and manure, becomes rich and fertile; the moſt ſavage animals, by uſe, become tame and tractable; the moſt infirm conſtitution, by due care, is rendered robuſt and healthy, ſo the moſt vicious tempers are capable of being in a great meaſure corrected by an early and virtuous inſtitution: Here therefore, *Education* comes in very ſeaſonably to the relief of weak unſtable nature; to inform our raw unexperienced judgments; to guard us againſt the firſt approaches of error; to inſtil into us right principles; to awaken our conſideration and attention to moral truths, and fortify us againſt the danger of vicious habits; to prepoſſeſs our minds in favour of virtue; to point out to us the deformity of vice; to convince us of the eternal and neceſſary diſtinctions of right and wrong, juſt and unjuſt; to warn us of the contagion of evil examples; and in a word, to teach us how to behave and conduct ourſelves with regard to all men, in the ſeveral ſtations and relations of life.

Next, *Education* tames and ſubdues our paſſions; which, when brought under due regulation and ſubordination to the ſuperior faculty reaſon, are not only of abſolute neceſſity in the animal ſyſtem, but ſerve us to many good and excellent ends. Thus hope and fear, love and hatred, joy and grief, anger and compaſſion, when terminated in their proper objects, and reſtrained within their due bounds, prove means and inſtruments of much good and happineſs to us. The great difficulty is, to give them their true bias and direction, and to prevent them from growing exhorbitant and irregular.

To do this, is the care and province of *Education*. 'Tis by that we are directed, when to liſten to the ſollicitations of our appetites and paſſions, and when to reſiſt them; in what manner to regulate them, ſo as to make them ſubſervient to the ends they were intended for: 'Tis by that we are accuſtomed to have our childiſh appetites and deſires frequently diſappointed, and taught to give way to ſound doctrine, and ſober counſel; by which we inſenſibly contract an habit of denying ourſelves and our inclinations, which will prove the moſt effectual means of ſecuring us againſt all the mutinies and rebellions of the inferior powers for the future.

Laſtly, *Education* refines and civilizes our natures. 'Tis hard to ſay, whether it be more to our honour or reproach, that our nature is ſuſceptible of the beſt and worſt impreſſions; that, by being cultivated, it even ſoars above humanity, but, by being neglected, it ſinks below brutality itſelf. When therefore, ſome philoſophers ſo fondly cry up nature and bid us to obey, to follow her as the beſt inſtructreſs and guide; 'tis plain they do not, cannot, mean mere *untaught*, *undiſciplined* nature: The ſavage people before mentioned, may ſerve as a proper, tho' melancholly, inſtance in this caſe too. How fierce, how wild, how more than brutiſh are moſt of their actions? Brutes do not ordinarily prey upon their own ſpecies, do not devour and *feed* upon each other. But (to our ſhame, to our reproach and confuſion) there are to be found, even in this part of the world, * nations whoſe pride, whoſe triumph it is, to exerciſe an act of cruelty towards one another, which the moſt rapacious animals, that live by prey, will ſcruple to commit. Yet theſe people follow nature, I mean their own uncultivated untutor'd nature. Nor indeed, if we conſider it, ought this to ſeem ſo ſtrange a paradox: "For, ſince our nature is not purely rational, but there is a *part* of us which we have in common with "brutes, no wonder *it* ſhould ſo often miſlead us when left to itſelf." To remedy this miſchief and ſupply this defect, is the office and buſineſs of *Education*. 'Tis that which poliſhes our rude unform'd natures, ſmooths our rugged diſpoſitions, makes our crooked tempers ſtrait; checks the wild eruptions of our youth, weans us off from our natural impetuoſity, and as it were new caſts us in a ſofter and gentler mould; corrects our petulant, peeviſh humours, ſtifles or corrects the tumults and diſorders of the paſſions within us, and at laſt diſciplines us into humanity.

I ſhould now proceed, to enquire into and ſtate the effects of *Education*, with regard to ſociety.—But this and what remains, to uſe the clerical ſtyle (perhaps) in your next paper. I am,

Yours, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

* *See an inſtance of this, in Dr.* Colden's *hiſtory of the five nations*, Part 1*ſt*, ch. 9*th*: *Ibid* Part 2, page 59. *See alſo* Tournefort's *Voyages*, *Vol.* 3. *p.* 77. Dr Hewit?

CUSTOM-HOUSE CHARLES-TOWN, *Enter'd Inwards.*

Brigt. Tomlinſon, Patrick Halloran, and
Snow Bolan, Patrick Gallagher, from Antigua.
Snow Matilda, William Townſend, and
Ship Telemachus, Timothy Wheelwright, from Africa.
Sloop Early-horn, John Paynter, from Turks-Iſland.
Schooner Elizabeth, William Hume, from *St. Auguſtine.*

Entered Outwards. none

Clear'd for Departure.

Schooner Spy, Joſeph Hutchins, to Barbados.
Schooner Elizabeth, Henry Richardſon, to Cape-Fear.

EXPORTED *from this Place, ſince the firſt of* November *laſt.*
(Of the Growth and Manufacture of this Province.)

Rice, 47,436 Barrels, 546 Half ditto, and 355 Bags.	Tarr, 3,625 Barrels.
	Turpentine, 595 Barrels.
Pitch, 10,034 Barrels.	Deer-Skins, 321 Hhds.
	Indico, 83,098 *lb.*

Mr. *Timothy*, *Charles-Town, Auguſt 1ſt*, 1750.

I HAVE enquired the Price of good merchantable Flour, and find it to be at 4*l.* 10*s. per Cent.* I am *Yours, &c.*

JOHN DART, Commiſſary-General.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD, on *Wedneſday* the 15th Inſtant, a Cargo of choice NEGROES, juſt arrived in the *Matilda* Snow, Captain *William Townſend*, directly from *Africa*, by

JOHN & BENJAMIN SAVAGE.

Offered for ſale, and ſtopp'd, from a negro, a gold button; whoever owns the ſame, may have it again from the ſubſcriber, paying this advertiſement.

N.B. He continues to work at the jeweller's buſineſs, and making motto rings; likewiſe ſells all ſorts of *London* made gold and ſilver work, as uſual.

TO BE SOLD, on *Wednesday* the 15th Inſtant, a Cargo of choice NEGROES, juſt arrived in the Ship *Telemachus*, Captain *Joſeph Work*, directly from *Africa*, by

RALPH TAYLOR.

To be Sold by *Gabriel Manigault*, exceeding good white plains, blew plains, and ſtriped duffils.

SHUBRICKS, & *Comp.* have very good negro cloth, lately imported, to be ſold very reaſonable, at their ſtore on the bay.

By Order of the Court of Chancery,

TO BE SOLD on tueſday the 28th inſtant, three valuable ſlaves, *viz. Beſs* an excellent waſher-woman and good cook, *Satira* a very valuable ſervant in all occupations of houſe and family work, and *Polidore* alſo a good houſe ſervant, very knowing and capable of being an excellent waiting man. One year's credit will be given for the purchaſe-money, on giving ſuch ſecurity as is approved by the court. *William Glen.*

To be Sold at public vendue, in *Charles-Town*, on the 28th of this inſtant *Auguſt*, a plantation in *Deer* ſwamp *St. Andrew*'s pariſh, of 100 acres of land, good for rice, corn and indico, and whereon is all neceſſary and good buildings, now in the occupation of *James Manning* ſhoemaker, and is ſituated in a very good neighbourhood.

Alſo, a good plantation at *Stono*, containing 400 acres of land old meaſure, near Mr. *James Harley*, and late in the poſſeſſion of Mr *Joſhua Toomer*. *William Glen.*

To be Sold, for credit or ready money, on reaſonable terms, the plantation whereon Mr. *William Bradford* now plants, near *Aſhley-ferry* path, containing 362 acres of very good land, the greateſt part choice rice land, and every acre of the other is very good corn land: Alſo a piece of land in *Charles-Town* oppoſite Mr. *James Fowler*'s in *Elliott-Street*, 60 feet front on the ſtreet, and 85 in depth, with 2 cellars ready paved and drains to them. And one fourth part of *Elliott*'s great wharff. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe any of the above articles, may treat with me on my plantation near the Quarter houſe *Barnard Elliott.*

ALL Perſons indebted to *Oliphant & Mackie*, are deſired to take notice, that if they don't pay or otherwiſe ſatisfy the ſaid *Oliphant & Mackie* for the ſame, on or before the firſt day of *October* next, they will be then ſued without further notice by *William Burrows.*

A black horſe about 13 hands high, very grey about the head, branded on the mounting ſhoulder W, on the near buttock WD in one, and on the off buttock DF: A bay horſe about 13 hands and an half high, branded on the off ſhoulder RW, with a ſmall ſtar and one white foot: A ſmall white mare, branded on the mounting ſhoulder and buttock PM in one, and on the off buttock RC: A brown cow, branded Tn in ſeveral places, and on the rump of the right ſide with an anchor, has a crop and ſlit in one ear, and a ſlit in the other: A brown and white cow, with a crop and two ſlits in each ear, the brand not to be made out. Whoever owns the ſaid horſes and cows, proving their property before *Alexander Gordon*, J.P. may have them again from *Artemas Elliott.*

Who has very good CORN BLADES, and HAY to ſell.

Run away about the latter end of *June*, from my plantation, a negro man named *Hector*, had on when he went away, a ſoldier's coat and breeches: he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, formerly belonged to Major *William Pinckney*, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to *Aſhepoo*, where he formerly lived. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and brings him to me or to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall have 4 *l.* reward *Francis Roche.*

ANY Perſon that has ſix good men ſlaves, which can work in plantation buſineſs, and willing to hire them out for ſix months or longer, may hear of a maſter. Enquire of the Printer.

Brought to me this 13th day of *May*, 1750, by *Stephen Townſiger*, jun. a ſmall black gelding, about 12 hands high, branded thus WM on his thigh on the mounting ſide. Whoever can prove a juſt property to ſaid horſe, may have him, paying neceſſary charges, and applying to *James Alin.*

The PROPRIETORS of the SUGAR-HOUSE

Hereby give Notice,

THAT *they continue to ſell* ſingle refined *and* Powder SUGARS, *alſo* MELASSES, *at their Ware-houſe in* Church-ſtreet. *As their* Sugars *are the* Manufacture *of this Province, and not inferior to what is uſually imported, they hope, that the kind Encouragement they have hitherto met with, will be continued.*

Run away the 31ſt of *July*, from the ſubſcriber, a tall negro wench, named *Sarah*, big with child, and lately belonged to Mr. *Thomas Fleming* on *John's-Iſland*, had on an ozenabrug ſhift and blue petticoat; ſuppoſed to conceal herſelf, in and about *Charles-Town*. Whoever brings her to her maſter, ſhall have 40 *ſh.* reward, *David Oliphant.*

N.B. Whoever harbours her, will be proſecuted with the utmoſt ſeverity.

LOST ſometime ſince, between Mr. *Drayton*'s gate on the ſouth ſide of *Aſhley-River* and the ferry houſe, a ſilver watch with a ſilver wire ſtring, and a ſilver ſeal (Homer's head) engraved thereon: Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to Mr. *Gordon* at the ferry-houſe aforeſaid, ſhall be rewarded to content.

Taken up, not far from *Will-Town* in *St. Paul*'s pariſh, a grey mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder and buttock DC in one, with a ſprig above and ſtrait ſtroke below, between the D and C, having a yearling cheſnut mare colt with her. Likewiſe a black gelding, near 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder SI, and on the buttock I and ꝺ in one; taking up at the head of *Aſhepoo River*. The owners are to apply to *Henry Hyrne.*

To be Sold at public vendue, for ready money, at the plantation of Mr. *John Seabrook* deceaſed, on *John's-Iſland*, on monday the the 3d of *September* next, at 11 o'clock, if a fair day, if not then on the next fair day, the remainder of the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Mr. *Seabrook* that was not under mortgage, by *George Saxby*, Executor.

From whom is run away, a middle ſized negro man named *Ceſar*, a carpenter, and uſed to work with Mr. *Vous*, well known in *Charles Town*. Whoever brings him to me, or to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall receive 40 *ſh.* reward: but whoever entertains him will be proſecuted by *George Saxby.*

A light bay horſe, taken up by Mr. *John Mayrant*, with ſome gray hairs about his rump, about 13 hands and an half high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder RI, and on the buttock FR in one, the back of the F joining the R. Alſo, a yearling mare, having no brand, pretty grey. Whoever owns ſaid horſe and mare, may have them again, proving their property before me, and paying the lawful charges. *John Gendron.*

Tolled before me, a white gelding, about 14 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock IC, taken up by *Thomas Jones* cowpen keeper; as alſo by *Gavin Pou*, in the forks of *Ediſto-River*, a bright bay gelding, about 14 hands high, with a ſmall ſnip on his noſe, the off hind foot white, branded on the mounting ſhoulder HO. The owners muſt prove their property before *John Chevillette. T. Id.*

GLEN & COOPER give this PUBLIC NOTICE, that they continue to ſell the *Country Produce*: And for the Satisfaction of their Employers, they oblige themſelves to become Security for the Payment of all Debts contracted for the Goods by them ſold on the common Commiſſions. They alſo continue to ſell WINE and RUM by the Pipe and Hogſhead, and in ſmaller Quantities for the Conveniency of their Employers, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.